

In the Claims:

Please amend claims 1, 6, and 10 and add new claims 21 - 28 as follows:

1. (Once Amended) A method for preparing a Jewish religious scroll, comprising the steps of:
placing text of a Jewish religious scroll onto parchment with a human hand, wherein said parchment is kosher parchment and said text is placed on said kosher parchment so as to produce a kosher religious scroll such that said scroll does not have a defect in a single letter, and wherein said placement of said text is automated such that multiple separated letters are placed on said kosher parchment with a single movement of the human hand.
6. (Once Amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising the steps of creating a silk screen template, said silk screen template having openings therein corresponding to the text of a Jewish religious scroll.
10. A method as claimed in claim 7, further comprising the step of illuminating said parchment to cause said ink to harden on said parchment.
21. (New) A method for preparing a Jewish religious scroll, comprising the steps of:
 - (a) placing sirtut onto a parchment, wherein said parchment is kosher parchment; and,
 - (b) placing the text of a Jewish religious scroll onto said parchment using a silk screening process;
 - (c) wherein said letters of said text are placed onto said kosher parchment with a human hand;
 - (d) wherein said letters are placed onto said scroll such that there is no defect in even a single letter on said scroll; and,
 - (e) wherein said letters are placed onto said scroll so that no two letters of said scroll come into contact with each other.

- (concluded)
22. A method as claimed in claim 21, wherein said letters have crowns, and wherein all of said letters placed onto said scroll have said crowns attached.
 23. A method as claimed in claim 21, wherein said letters comprise ultraviolet ink.
 24. A method as claimed in claim 21, wherein said letters comprise heat sensitive ink.
 25. A method as claimed in claim 21, wherein said letters have crowns, wherein all of said letters placed onto said scroll have said crowns attached, and wherein each of said letters comprise ink selected from the group consisting of: ultraviolet ink and heat sensitive ink.
 26. A method as claimed in claim 21, further comprising the steps of reciting a blessing and imprinting the name of G-d on said scroll.
 27. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said letters have crowns, and wherein all of said letters placed onto said scroll have said crowns attached.
 28. A method as claimed in claim 26, wherein said letters have crowns, and wherein all of said letters placed onto said scroll have said crowns attached.
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Response

Receipt is acknowledged of the Office Action dated November 29, 2002. A three month extension of the time provided for response and reconsideration of the application are respectfully requested. Authorization is hereby provided to charge the extension fee to Deposit Account No. 50-1604. It is believed that no fees are due for the additional claims due to the fact that they do not exceed the three independent claims and twenty total claims previously covered in the basic filing fee. Should any further fees be deemed necessary in connection with this response, authorization is provided to charge the amounts due to our deposit account, Account No. 50-1604.

Further to the Office Action, Claims 1, 6, and 10 have been amended to address the objections raised. With respect to the specification, replacement sheets of specification are attached in which the use of the various trademarks have been capitalized. The usages are accompanied by generic terms (e.g. SCANMATE scanner; software such as QUARK EXPRESS; etc.) or have been amended to include generic terminology where believed necessary. In addition, minor typographical errors have been corrected on pages 9, 10 and 24.

A petition is also enclosed requesting that this application be accorded the priority of its parent application, U.S. Nonprovisional Application Serial No. 09/792,474 filed February 23, 2001. The first page of the specification has also been amended to more precisely recite that this application is a continuation of that parent, as opposed to the prior language which merely stated that this application claims the priority of that application.

In the Office Action, claims 1-6 were rejected over the Dei'ah veDibur article in conjunction with Graham; claims 8-10 were rejected over the Dei'ah veDibur article in conjunction with Graham and Dunson; claim 11 was rejected in view of the Dei'ah veDibur article in conjunction with Graham and Hackett; and claim 12 was rejected in view of the Dei'ah veDibur article in conjunction with Graham and Libby. Reconsideration of the rejections is respectfully requested.

With respect to the Dei'ah veDibur article, that article is dated March 8, 2000. However, the present application claims priority back to a provisional application dated February 23, 2000. Accordingly, the Dei'ah veDibur article is not prior art to the present application.

In addition, the Dei'ah veDibur article further demonstrates the patentability of the present application. Amended claim 1 is directed to a method of creation of a Jewish religious scroll by using a process of applying multiple letters to a kosher parchment in such a manner that a religious scroll would be produced which meets the requirements of Jewish law (i.e. would be kosher). The silk screening process used to make the product referred to in the article does not appear to have been able to meet those requirements.

By itself, the use of a silk screen process does not necessarily meet the requirements of Jewish law. This is due to the fact that each letter must be placed on the parchment by hand. A process wherein the letters are placed by machine (whether via silk screening or computer printing or printing press or so forth) would not meet the necessary requirements. As a result, the present application discloses a method such a way that each letter is still applied via a human hand, albeit more quickly. Claim 1 recites this requirement that multiple (e.g. at least two) separated letters are placed on the parchment with a single movement of a human hand (whether with or without a silk screening process).

New Claim 21 recites that a silk screening process is used with various additional limitations, as further discussed therein. Among the numerous requirements under Jewish law for a kosher religious

text is that each and every one of the letters must be intact and complete. A defect in the structure of even a single letter can potentially invalidate the entire scroll. Merely silk screening a scroll, by itself, cannot guarantee that this will not happen. There are numerous problems with a silk screening process which can prevent a kosher scroll from being produced. As a result, a detailed process has been designed in accordance with the present invention to ensure that the final scroll is kosher. For example, as the specification explains, extensive precautions are taken to address the requirement that there are no defects in even one letter when printing the scroll. *See e.g.*, specification at page 5. The significance of this will be appreciated when considering that a Torah scroll, for example, has over 300,000 letters in it. (Other scrolls are much shorter). Since even a single defect in a letter can potentially result in a invalid scroll (depending on the nature of the defect), the difficulty of a developing the present invention will be appreciated.

In fact, the *Dei'ah veDibur* article itself expressly acknowledges that silk screening can still result in problems with letters. As the article explains, when using silk screening the *tagim* (i.e. the small crowns on the tops of letters) can become detached from the letters. *See*, the final paragraph of the article. While problems with these crowns would not necessarily be invalidating by themselves for a Torah scroll, the present method was specifically designed to prevent any invalidating defects in any letters and also to ensure that the crowns are printed properly. *See e.g.*, specification at page 5.

Accordingly, Claim 1 has been amended to recite the requirement that there is no defect in even a single letter, i.e. no problems with even one letter which would invalidate the scroll under Jewish law. Likewise, new dependent claims 27 and 28 recite the requirement that all of the letters are intact such that their crowns are attached. New independent claim 21 also recites further patentable aspects of the present invention using silk screening.

As it is believed that no art teaches or suggests the invention of the pending independent claims (whether using silk screening as recited in some claims or otherwise), it is believed that the inventions of the independent claims, and all claims dependent thereon are fully patentable.

In view of the above amendments, it is believed that the application is currently in allowable form. An allowance of the application is respectfully requested and believed fully warranted.

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Respectfully submitted,

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